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MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

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REGULATIONS

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1861

FOR THE

U.S. Army.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF

THE ARMY.

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1860.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

March 6, 1860.

The following revised regulations for the Medical Department of the Army having been approved by the President, he commands that they be published for the government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed. Nothing contrary to the tenor of these present regulations will be enjoined or allowed in any part of the forces of the United States by any commander whatsoever.

JOHN B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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1. The medical supplies for the army are prescribed in the Standard Supply Tables.

2. The medical purveyors and the senior medical officer of each hospital, post, or command, will make the necessary requisitions for medical and hospital supplies, in duplicate, (Form 1.) If the supplies are to be obtained from the principal purveying depots, the requisitions will be made upon the Surgeon General on the 31st day of December annually; if from department or field depots, they will be made upon the Medical Director at such times and for such periods as he may direct. Good vaccine matter will be kept on hand by timely requisition on the Surgeon General.

3. The medical purveyors at the principal depots will issue medical and hospital supplies only on the order of the Surgeon General; those at department or field depots will issue on the order of a Medical Director. In particular and urgent cases, issues may be made on a special requisition (Form 2) approved by a commanding officer; a like authority will be required in transfers of medical supplies.

4. When it is necessary to purchase medical supplies, and recourse cannot be had to a medical disbursing officer, they may be procured by the quartermaster on a special requisition (Form 2) and account (Form 3.)

5. When any requisition for medical supplies is not according to the Supply Table, the reason therefor must be set out.

6. In every case of special requisition, a duplicate of the requisition shall, at the same time, be transmitted to the Surgeon General.

7. Medical purveyors will make to the Surgeon General, at the end of each fiscal quarter, returns in duplicate (Form 4) of medical supplies received, issued, and remaining on hand, stating to whom, or from whom, and where and when issued or received; other medical officers in charge of medical supplies make similar returns of them annually, on the 31st December; and all officers, when relieved from the duty to which their returns relate. The returns will show the condition of the stores, and particularly of the instruments, bedding, and furniture. Medical purveyors will furnish abstracts of receipts and issues, with their returns, (Form 5.)

8. An officer transferring medical supplies, will furnish a certified invoice to the officer who is to receive them, and transmit a duplicate of it to the Surgeon General. The receiving officer will transmit duplicate receipts to the Surgeon General, with a report of the quality and condition of the supplies, and report the same to the issuing officer. A medical officer who turns over medical supplies to a quartermaster for storage or transportation, will forward to the Surgeon General, with the invoice, the quartermaster's receipt for the packages.

9. Medical officers will take up and account for all medical supplies of the army that come into their possession, and report, when they know it, to whose account they are to be credited.

10. In all official lists of medical supplies the articles will be entered in the order of the Supply Table.

11. Medical disbursing officers will, at the end of each fiscal quarter, render to the Surgeon General, in duplicate, a quarterly account current of moneys received and expended, with the proper vouchers for the payments, and certificates that the services have been rendered and the supplies purchased and received for the medical service; and transmit to him an estimate of the funds required for the next quarter.

12. The senior medical officer of a hospital will distribute the patients, according to convenience and the nature of their complaints, into wards or divisions, under the particular charge of the several assistant surgeons; and will visit them himself each day as frequently as the state of the sick may require, accompanied by the assistant, steward, and nurse.

13. His prescriptions of medicine and diet are written down at once in the proper register, with the name of the patient and the number of his bed; the assistants fill up the diet table for the day, and direct the administration of the prescribed medicines. He will detail an assistant surgeon to remain at the hospital day and night, when the state of the sick requires it.

14. In distributing the duties of his assistants, he will ordinarily require the aid of one in the care and preparation of the hospital reports, registers, and records, the rolls, and descriptive lists; and of another in the charge of the dispensary, instruments, medicines, hospital expenditures, and the preparation of the requisitions and annual returns.

15. He will enforce the proper hospital regulations to promote health and prevent contagion, by ventilated and not crowded rooms, scrupulous cleanliness, frequent changes of bedding, linen, &c.

16. He will require the steward to take due care of the hospital stores and supplies; to enter in a book, daily, (Form 6,) the issues to the

wardmasters, cooks, and nurses; to prepare the provision returns, and receive and distribute the rations.

17. He will require the wardmaster to take charge of the effects of the patients; to register them in a book, (Form 7;) to have them numbered and labelled with the patient's name, rank, and company; to receive from the steward the furniture, bedding, cooking utensils, &c., for use, and keep a record of them, (Form 8,) and how distributed to the wards and kitchens; and once a week to take an inventory of the articles in use, and report to him any loss or damage to them, and to return to the steward such as are not required for use.

18. The cooks and nurses are under the orders of the steward; he is responsible for the cleanliness of the wards and kitchens, patients and attendants, and all articles in use. He will ascertain who are present at sunrise, and sunset, and tattoo, and report absentees.

19. At surgeon's call the sick then in the companies will be conducted to the hospital by the first sergeants, who will each hand to the surgeon, in his company book, a list of all the sick of the company, on which the surgeon shall state who are to remain or go into hospital; who are to return to quarters as sick or convalescent; what duties the convalescents in quarters are capable of; what cases are feigned; and any other information in regard to the sick of the company, he may have to communicate to the company commander.

20. Soldiers in hospital, patients or attendants, except stewards, shall be mustered on the rolls of their company, if it be present at the post.

21. When a soldier in hospital is detached from his company so as not to be mustered with it for pay, his company commander shall certify and send to the hospital his descriptive list and account of pay

and clothing, containing all necessary information relating to his accounts with the United States, on which the surgeon shall enter all payments, stoppages, and issues of clothing to him in hospital. When he leaves the hospital, the medical officer shall certify and remit his descriptive list, showing the state of his accounts. If he is discharged from the service in hospital, the surgeon shall make out his final statements for pay and clothing. If he dies in hospital, the surgeon shall take charge of his effects, and make the reports required in the general regulations concerning soldiers who die absent from their companies.

22. Patients in hospital are, if possible, to leave their arms and accoutrements with their companies, and in no case to take ammunition into the hospital.

23. When a patient is transferred from one hospital to another, the medical officer shall send with him an account of his case, and the treatment.

24. The regulations for the service of hospitals apply, as far as practicable, to the medical service in the field.

25. The senior medical officer of each hospital, post, regiment, or detachment, will keep the following records, and deliver them to his successor: a register of patients, (Form 9;) a prescription book, (Form 10;) a diet book, (Form 10;) a case book; a meteorological register, (Form 11;) copies of his requisitions, annual returns, and reports of sick and wounded; and an order and letter book, in which will be transcribed all orders and letters relating to his duties.

26. He will make the muster and pay rolls of the hospital steward and matrons, and of all soldiers in hospital, sick or on duty, detached from their companies, on the forms furnished from the Adjutant General's office, and according to the directions expressed on them.

27. The extra pay allowed to soldiers acting as cooks and nurses in hospitals will be paid by the Pay Department. Such extra services will be noted on the hospital muster rolls, and for the sums thus expended, the Pay Department will be reimbursed by the Medical Department.

28. He will select the cooks, nurses, and matrons, with the approval of the commanding officer. Cooks and nurses will be taken from the privates, and will be exempt from other duty, but shall attend the parades for muster and weekly inspections of their companies at the post, unless specially excused by the commanding officer.

29. Ordinarily, hospital attendants are allowed as follows: to a general hospital, one steward, one nurse as wardmaster, one nurse to ten patients, one matron to twenty, and one cook to thirty; to a hospital where the command exceeds five companies, one steward and wardmaster, one cook, two matrons, and four nurses; to a post or garrison of one company, one steward and wardmaster, one nurse, one cook, and one matron; and for every two companies more, one nurse; at arsenals where the number of enlisted men is not less than fourteen, one matron is allowed. The allowance of hospital attendants for a regiment in the field will be, for one company, one steward, one nurse, and one cook; for each additional company, one nurse; and for commands of over five companies, one additional cook.

30. Medical officers where on duty will attend the officers and enlisted men, and the servants and laundresses authorized by law; and, at stations where other medical attendance cannot be procured, and on marches, the hired men of the army, and the families of officers and soldiers. Medicines will be dispensed to the families of officers and soldiers, and to all persons entitled to medical attendance; hospital stores to enlisted men.

31. Medical officers in giving certificates of disability, (Form 12,) are to take particular care in all cases that have not been under their charge; and especially in epilepsy, convulsions, chronic rheumatism, derangement of the urinary organs, ophthalmia, ulcers, or any obscure disease liable to be feigned or purposely produced; and in no case shall such certificate be given until after sufficient time and examination to detect any attempt at deception.

32. In passing a recruit the medical officer is to examine him stripped; to see that he has free use of all his limbs; that his chest is ample; that his hearing, vision, and speech are perfect; that he has no tumors, or ulcerated or extensively cicatrized legs; no rupture or chronic cutaneous affection; that he has not received any contusion, or wound of the head, that may impair his faculties; that he is not a drunkard; is not subject to convulsions; and has no infectious disorder, nor any other that may unfit him for military service.

33. Medical officers attending recruiting rendezvous will keep a record (Form 13) of all the recruits examined by them. Books for this purpose will be procured by application to the Surgeon General, to whom they will be returned when filled.

34. As soon as a recruit joins any regiment or station, he shall be examined by the medical officer, and vaccinated when it is required.

35. The senior medical officer of each hospital, post, regiment, or detachment, will make monthly to the Medical Director, and quarterly to the Surgeon General, a report of sick and wounded, and of deaths, and of certificates for discharge for disability, (Form 14;) and transmit to him monthly a copy of the metcorological register, (Form 11,) and a copy of the "Statement of the hospital fund," (Form 18.)

36. After surgeon's call, he will make a morning report of the sick to the commanding officer. (Form 15.)

37. Every medical officer will report to the Surgeon General, and to the Medical Director, the date when he arrives at a station, or when he leaves it, and his orders in the case, and at the end of each month, whenever not at his station, whether on service or on leave of absence; and when on leave of absence his post office address for the next month.

38. The Medical Director will make to the Surgeon General a monthly return of the medical officers of the command, (Form 16,) and a consolidated monthly report of the sick and wounded, (Form 14,) from the several reports made to him.

39. When it is necessary to employ a private physician as medical officer, the commanding officer may do it by written contract, conditioned as in Form 17, at a stated compensation not to exceed $50 a month when the number of officers and men, with authorized servants and laundresses, is 100 or more; $40 when it is from 50 to 100, and $30 when it is under 50.

40. But when he is required to abandon his own business, and give his whole time to the public service, the contract may be not to exceed $80 a month; and not to exceed $100, besides transportation in kind, to be furnished by the Quartermaster's department, where he is required to accompany troops on marches or transports. But a private physician will not be employed to accompany troops on marches or transports, except by orders from the War Department, or, in particular and urgent cases, by the order of the officer directing the movement; when a particular statement of the circumstances which make it necessary, will be appended to the contract.

41. And when a private physician is required to furnish medicines, he will be allowed, besides the liquidated pay, from 25 to 50 per cent. on it, to be determined by the Surgeon General.

42. In all cases, a duplicate of the contract will be transmitted forthwith by the commanding officer to the Surgeon General; and the commanding officer for the time being will at once discontinue it, whenever the necessity for it ceases or the Surgeon General may so direct.

43. The physician's account of pay due must be sent to the Surgeon General for payment, vouched by the certificate of the commanding officer, that it is correct and agreeable to contract, and that the services have been duly rendered. But when it cannot conveniently be submitted to the Surgeon General from the frontier or the field, it may be paid on the order of the commanding officer, not to exceed the regulated amount, by a medical disbursing officer or a quartermaster.

44. When medical attendance is required by officers or enlisted men on service, or for the authorized servants of such officers, and the attendance of a medical officer cannot be had, the officer, or if there be no officer, then the enlisted man, may employ a private physician, and a just account therefor will be paid by the Medical Bureau.

45. The account will set out the name of the patient, the date of and charge for each visit and for medicines. The physician will make a certificate to the account in case of an officer, or affidavit in the case of an enlisted man, that the account is correct, and the charges are the customary charges of the place.

46. The officer will make his certificate, or the enlisted man his affidavit, to the correctness of the account, that he was on service at the place, and stating the circumstances preventing him from receiving the services of a medical officer.

47. When the charge is against an officer, he will pay the account if practicable, and transmit it to the Medical Bureau for reimbursement; in all other cases the account will be transmitted to the Medical Bureau for settlement.

48. If the charge is against a deceased officer or enlisted man, the physician will make the affidavit, before required, to the account, and that he has been paid no part of it.

49. No charges for consultation fees will be paid by the Medical Bureau; nor will any account for medical attendance or medicines be paid, if the officer or enlisted man be not on service.

50. A board of not less than three medical officers will be appointed from time to time by the Secretary of War, to examine applicants for appointment of assistant surgeons, and assistant surgeons for promotion. And no one shall be so appointed or promoted until so examined and found qualified.

51. The board will scrutinize rigidly the moral habits, professional acquirements, and physical qualifications of the candidates, and report favorably, either for appointment or promotion, in no case admitting of a reasonable doubt.

52. The Secretary of War will designate the applicants to be examined for appointment of assistant surgeon. They must be between 21 and 25 years of age. The board will report their respective merits in the several branches of the examination, and their relative merit from the whole; agreeably whereto, if vacancies happen within two years thereafter, they will receive appointments and take rank in the medical corps.

53. When an assistant surgeon has served five years, he is subject to be examined for promotion. If he decline the examination, or be found not qualified by moral habits or professional acquirements, he ceases to be a medical officer of the army.

54. An applicant for appointment failing at one examination, may be allowed a second after two years; but never a third.

55. The Secretary of War will appoint from the enlisted men of the army, or cause to be enlisted, as many competent hospital stewards as the service may require, not to exceed one for each post.

56. The senior medical officer of a hospital requiring a steward may recommend a competent non-commissioned officer or soldier to be appointed, which recommendation the commanding officer shall forward to the Adjutant General of the army, with his remarks thereon, and with the remarks of the company commander.

57. When no competent enlisted man can be procured, the medical officer will report the fact to the Surgeon General. Applications and testimonials of competency, from persons seeking to be enlisted for hospital stewards, may be addressed to the Surgeon General.

58. The commanding officer may re-enlist a hospital steward at the expiration of his term of service, on the recommendation of the medical officer.

59. As the object of the act of August 16, 1856, in holding out the inducement of a more permanent appointment, was to procure the services of a more competent body of hospital stewards, no soldier, nor citizen, must henceforth be recommended for appointment under that act, who is not *known* to be temperate, honest, and in every way reliable, as well as sufficiently intelligent, and skilled in pharmacy, for the proper discharge of the responsible duties likely to be devolved upon him.

60. And as the act of July 5, 1838, section 12, which authorizes the payment of soldiers employed as temporary stewards, is still in force, and fairly provides for the current exigencies of the service, at the same time that it affords the means for a careful probation of all soldiers detailed as hospital stewards, who may be ambitious of one day deserving a permanent appointment, the Secretary of War will only bestow the latter in cases of special merit.

61. Hospital stewards, appointed by the Secretary of War, whenever stationed in places whence no post return is made to the Adjutant General's office; or when on furlough, will, at the end of every month, report themselves, by letter, to the Adjutant General and Surgeon General, as well as to the medical director of the military department in which they may be serving; to each of whom they will also report each new assignment to duty, or change of station, ordered in their case, noting carefully the number, date, and source of the order directing the same. They will likewise report monthly, when on furlough, to the medical officer in charge of the hospital to which they are attached.

62. The jurisdiction and authority of courts-martial are the same with reference to hospital stewards as in the cases of other enlisted men. When, however, a hospital steward is sentenced by an inferior court to be reduced to the ranks, such sentence, though it may be approved by the reviewing officer, will not be carried into effect until the case has been referred to the Secretary of War for final action. In these cases of reduction, the application of the man for discharge from service, though not recognised as of right, will generally be regarded with favor, if his offence has not been of too serious a nature, and especially when he has not been recently promoted from the ranks.

63. As the hospital stewards, appointed by the Secretary of War, are "permanently attached to the Medical Department," their accounts of pay, clothing, &c., must be kept by the medical officers under whose immediate direction they are serving, who are also responsible for certified statements of such accounts, and correct descriptive lists of such stewards, to accompany them in case of transfer; as, also, that their final statements and certificates of discharge are accurately made out, when they are, at length, discharged from service.

Standard Supply Table for General and Post Hospitals.

ARTICLES.	Quantities for one year for commands of—				
	From 160 to 200.	From 200 to 300.	From 300 to 400.	500 men.	1,000 men.
MEDICINES.					
Acaciæ ..... lb.	2	4	6	8	16
Acidi acetici ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
..... arseniosi ..... oz.	1	1	2	2½	5
..... benzoici ..... oz.	1	2	3	4	8
..... citrici ..... lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... muriatici ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
..... nitrici ..... lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... sulphurici ..... lb.	1	2	3	4	8
.... aromatici ..... lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... tannici ..... oz.	2	4	6	8	16
... tartarici ..... lb.	2	4	6	8	16
Aetheris sulphurici loti ..... lb.	2	4	6	8	16
Alcoholis ..... bott.	24	48	72	96	192
Aluminis ..... lb.	1	2	3	4	8
Ammoniaci ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Ammoniæ carbonatis ..... oz.	8	16	24	32	64
..... muriatis ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Anthemidis ..... lb.	1	2	3	4	8
Antimonii et potass. tartratis ..... oz.	3	6	9	12	24
Argenti nitratis (crystals) ..... oz.	1	2	3	4	8
.... (fused) ..... oz.	1	2	3	4	8
Arnicæ ..... lb.	1	2	3	4	8
Assafœtidæ ..... oz.	4	8	12	16	32
Bismuthi subnitratis ..... oz.	4	8	12	16	32
Camphoræ ..... lb.	2	4	6	8	16
Cardamomi ..... oz.	8	16	24	32	64
Catechu ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Ceræ albæ* ..... lb.	2	4	6	8	16
Cerati resinæ ..... lb.	2	4	6	8	16
..... simplicis ..... lb.	8	16	24	32	64
..... zinci carbonatis ..... lb.	2	4	6	8	16
Chloroformi ..... lb.	1	2	3	4	8
Collodii ..... oz.	2	4	6	8	16
Copaibæ ..... lb.	5	10	15	20	40
Creasoti ..... oz.	2	4	6	8	16
Cretæ preparatæ ..... lb.	1	2	3	4	8

* To be issued to posts where simple cerate cannot be sent without becoming rancid.

SUPPLY TABLE FOR HOSPITALS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities for one year for commands of—				
	From 100 to 200.	From 200 to 300.	From 300 to 400.	500 men.	1,000 men.
Cupri sulphatis .....oz.	2	4	6	8	16
Emplastri adhæsivi.....yds.	5	10	15	20	40
..... cantharidis .....lb.	3	6	9	12	24
..... ferri .....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... hydrargyri .....lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
..... ichthyocollæ .....yds.	3	6	9	12	24
Extracti belladonnæ .....oz.	2	4	6	8	16
..... buchu fluidi.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... colchici acetici.....oz.	1	2	3	4	8
..... colocynthidis comp.....oz.	8	16	24	32	64
..... colombæ fluidi .....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... conii.....oz.	1	2	3	4	8
..... cubebæ fluidi.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... gentianæ fluidi.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... glycyrrhizæ .....lb.	6	12	18	24	48
..... hyoscyami .....oz.	2	4	6	8	16
..... ipecacuanhæ fluidi.....lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
..... piperis fluidi.....oz.	1	2	3	4	8
..... pruni virg. fluidi.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... rhei fluidi.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... sarsaparillæ fluidi.....lb.	2	4	6	8	16
..... senegæ fluidi.....lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
..... sennæ fluidi.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... taraxaci fluidi.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... valerianæ fluidi .....oz.	8	16	24	32	64
..... zingiberis fluidi.....lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Ferri iodidi .....oz.	2	4	6	8	16
..... et quiniæ citratis .....oz.	4	8	12	16	32
..... sulphatis.....oz.	2	4	6	8	16
Gambogiæ.....oz.	½	1	2	2½	5
Guaiaci resinæ.....lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Hydrargyri chloridi corr:.....oz.	½	1	2	2½	5
.... mitis .....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... cum cretâ.....lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
..... iodidi .....oz.	1	2	3	4	8
..... oxidi rubri .....oz.	1	2	3	4	8
Iodinii.....oz.	2	4	6	8	16
Lini .....lb.	4	8	12	16	32
Liquoris ammoniæ .....lb.	4	8	12	16	32
..... ferri iodidi.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8

SUPPLY TABLE FOR HOSPITALS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Quantities for one year for commands of—				
	From 100 to 200.	From 200 to 300.	From 300 to 400.	500 men.	1,000 men.
Liquoris potass: arsenitis.....oz.	2	4	6	8	16
..... sodæ chlorinatæ .....bott.	3	6	9	12	24
..... zinci chloridi .....bott.	3	6	9	12	24
Magnesiæ.....lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
..... sulphatis.....lb.	25	50	75	100	200
Massæ pil: hydrargyri.....oz.	8	16	24	32	64
Mellis despumati.....lb.	2	4	6	8	16
Morphiæ sulphatis.....dr.	2	4	6	8	16
Myrrhæ .....lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Olei anisi.....oz.	1	2	3	4	8
..... cajuputi.....oz.	1	2	3	4	8
..... caryophylli .....oz.	1	2	3	4	8
..... cinnamomi .....oz.	1	2	3	4	8
..... menthæ piperitæ.....oz.	2	4	6	8	16
..... morrhuæ .....bott.	8	16	24	32	64
..... olivæ .....bott.	8	16	24	32	64
..... origani.....oz.	4	8	12	16	32
..... ricini .....qt. bott.	12	24	36	48	96
..... terebinthinæ.....qt. bott.	4	8	12	16	32
..... tiglii.....dr.	2	4	6	8	16
Opii.....lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Picis abietis.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
Plumbi acetatis.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
Potassæ acetatis.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... bicarbonatis .....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... bitartratis .....lb.	2	4	6	8	16
..... chloratis.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... nitratis.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... sulphatis.....lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Potassii cyanureti .....dr.	1	2	3	4	8
..... iodidi ....oz.	8	16	24	32	64
Pruni virginianæ.....lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Pulveris acaciæ .....lb.	2	4	6	8	16
..... aloës ....oz.	4	8	12	16	32
..... cantharidis .....oz.	2	4	6	8	16
..... capsici .....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... cinchonæ.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... ferri .....oz.	2	4	6	8	16
.... per sulphatis .....oz.	1	2	3	4	8
..... glycyrrhizæ .....oz.	4	8	12	16	32

SUPPLY TABLE FOR HOSPITALS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities for one year for commands of—				
	From 100 to 200.	From 200 to 300.	From 300 to 400.	500 men.	1,000 men.
Pulveris ipecacuanhæ ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
..... et opii ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
..... jalapæ ..... oz.	4	8	12	16	32
..... lini ..... lb.	8	16	24	32	64
..... opii ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
..... rhei ..... oz.	4	8	12	16	32
..... sabinæ ..... oz.	1	2	3	4	8
..... sinapis nigræ ..... lb.	6	12	18	24	48
..... ulmi ..... lb.	2	4	6	8	16
Quassiæ ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Quiniæ sulphatis ..... oz.	10–20	20–40	30–60	40–80	80–160
Rhei ..... oz.	4	8	12	16	32
Sacchari ..... lb.	20	40	60	80	160
Saponis ..... lb.	4	8	12	16	32
Scillæ ..... oz.	4	8	12	16	32
Serpentariæ ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Sodæ bicarbonatis ..... lb.	2	4	6	8	16
..... boratis ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
..... et potass: tartratis ..... lb.	3	6	9	12	24
Spigeliæ ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Spiritus ammon: aromatici ..... oz.	2	4	6	8	16
..... ætheris compositi ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
.... nitrici ..... lb.	2	4	6	8	16
..... lavandulæ comp: ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
..... vini gallici ..... bott.	12	24	36	48	96
Strychniæ ..... dr.	1	2	3	4	8
Sulphuris loti ..... lb.	1	2	3	4	8
Syrupi scillæ ..... lb.	3	6	9	12	24
Tincturæ aconiti radicis ..... lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... digitalis ..... oz.	4	8	12	16	32
..... ergotæ (Dublin) ..... oz.	4	8	12	16	32
..... ferri chloridi ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
..... veratri viridis ..... oz.	4	8	12	16	32
Unguenti hydrargyri ..... lb.	1	2	3	4	8
.... nitratis ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Veratriæ ..... dr.	1	2	3	4	8
Vini colchici seminis ..... lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Zinci acetatis ..... oz.	1	2	3	4	8
..... sulphatis ..... oz.	1	2	3	4	8

SUPPLY TABLE FOR HOSPITALS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities for one year for commands of—				
	From 100 to 200.	From 200 to 300.	From 300 to 400.	500 men.	1,000 men.
INSTRUMENTS.					
Buck's Spongeholder for the throat ..... no.	1	1	1	1	1
Cupping glasses or tins ..... no.	12	12	18	18	24
Dissecting ..... sets.	1	1	1	1	1
Lancets, spring* ..... no.	1	1	2	2	4
..... thumb† ..... no.	4	6	8	8	12
Obstetrical ..... sets.	1	1	1	1	1
Pocket ..... sets.	1	1	1	1	1
Probangs ..... no.	6	6	6	6	6
Pulleys ..... sets.	1	1	1	1	1
Scarificators ..... no.	2	2	2	3	4
Splints (assorted) ..... sets.	1	1	1	1	2
Stethoscopes ..... no.	1	1	1	1	1
Stomach pump and case ..... no.	1	1	1	1	1
Syringes, enema‡ ..... no.	3	3	3	3	6
..... penis, glass ..... no.	2	4	6	8	16
.... metallic ..... no.	6	12	18	24	36
..... vagina‖ ..... no.	3	3	3	3	6
Teeth extracting ..... sets.	1	1	1	1	2
Tongue depressor (hinge) ..... no.	1	1	1	1	2
Tourniquets, field ..... no.	4	4	6	6	10
..... spiral ..... no.	1	1	2	2	4
Trusses, hernia ..... no.	3	6	9	12	24
BOOKS.					
Anatomy ..... cop.	1	1	1	1	1
Chemistry ..... cop.	1	1	1	1	1
Dispensatory ..... cop.	1	1	1	1	1
Medical Dictionary ..... cop.	1	1	1	1	1
..... Formulary ..... cop.	1	1	1	1	1
..... Jurisprudence and Toxicology ..... cop.	1	1	1	1	1
..... Practice ..... cop.	1	1	1	1	1
Obstetricy ..... cop.	1	1	1	1	1

* Four extra fleams to each lancet.

† With cases.

‡ 1 Davidson's; 1, 4-oz.; 1, 8-oz.

‖ Hard India rubber, 1; glass, 2.

SUPPLY TABLE FOR HOSPITALS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities for one year for commands of—				
	From 100 to 200.	From 200to 300.	From 300 to 400.	500 men.	1,000 men.
Regulations for Med. Dept.....cop.	1	1	1	2	2
Surgery .....cop.	1	1	1	1	1
Blank .....no.	2	2	2	3	4
Case .....no.	1	1	1	1	1
Meteorological Register.....no.	1	1	1	1	1
Order and Letter .....no.	1	1	1	1	1
Prescription .....no.	1	1	1	1	1
Register.....no.	1	1	1	1	1
Requisitions, Returns, Reports of sick. .....no.	1	1	1	1	1
HOSPITAL STORES.					
Arrow root.....lb.	5	10	15	20	40
Barley.....lb.	20	40	60	80	160
Cinnamon.....lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Cloves.....oz.	4	8	12	16	32
Cocoa .....lb.	10	20	30	40	80
Farina.....lb.	5	10	15	20	40
Ginger, ground (Jamaica).....lb.	½	1	2	2½	5
Nutmegs .....oz.	4	8	12	16	32
Tea .....lb.	20	40	60	80	160
Whisky, bottles of.....doz.	2	4	6	8	16
Wine, bottles of.....doz.	2	4	6	8	16
BEDDING.					
Bed sacks .....no.	10	20	30	40	80
Bedsteads, iron.....no.	6–10	12–20	18–30	24–40	48–80
Blankets, woolen.....no.	10–20	20–40	30–60	40–80	80–160
Coverlets.....no.	10	20	30	40	80
Gutta percha cloth.....yds.	4	6	8	10	16
Mattresses.....no.	2	4	6	8	16
Musquito bars.....no.	6–10	12–20	18–30	24–40	48–80
Pillow cases .....no.	25	50	75	100	200
..... ticks .....no.	10	20	30	40	80
Sheets .....no.	40	80	120	200	400

SUPPLY TABLE FOR HOSPITALS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities for one year for commands of—				
	From 100 to 200.	From 200 to 300.	From 300 to 400.	500 men.	1,000 men.
FURNITURE, DRESSINGS, &c.					
Bandages, suspensory*.....no.	4	8	12	16	32
Binder's boards†.....no.	4	6	8	12	16
Corks, assorted.....doz.	12	24	36	48	96
Cork screws.....no.	1	1	2	2	3
Cotton batting.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
..... wadding.....lb.	1	2	3	4	8
Flannel, red.....yds.	5	10	15	20	40
Funnels, glass.....no.	1	1	2	2	4
..... tin.....no.	1	1	2	2	2
Hatchets.....no.	1	1	2	2	2
Hones (in wood)‡.....no.	1	1	1	1	1
Ink powder.....papers.	2	2	3	3	4
Inkstands.....no.	1	1	2	2	2
Linen.....yds.	5	10	15	20	40
Lint.....lb.	4	6	8	10	20
Measures, graduated.....no.	3	3	4	6	6
..... tin.....sets.	1	1	1	1	1
Medicine cups and glasses‖.....no.	3	6	9	12	24
Mills, coffee.....no.	2	2	2	3	4
Mortars and pestles, glass.....no.	1	1	2	2	2
.... iron .....no.	1	1	1	1	1
.... wedgewood.no.	1	2	2	3	3
Muslin.....yds.	25	50	75	100	200
Needles, sewing.....no.	25	25	25	25	50
Oiled silk or gutta percha tissue, or India rubber tissue.....yds.	4	6	6	8	12
Pans, bed.....no.	2	2	3	4	5
Paper envelopes§.....no.	100	125	150	200	250
Paper, filtering.....quires.	½	1	2	2	3
..... wrapping.....quires.	10	12	15	15	20
..... writing¶.....quires.	12	20	20	20	30
Pencils, hair.....no.	12	18	24	30	50
..... lead .....no.	6	8	10	12	18
Pens, steel ....doz.	2	3	3	4	6

* Assorted. †18 inches by 4. ‡4 inches by 1. ‖2 cups to 1 glass.

§ Assorted, 3 sizes. "Official business" printed on each.

¶ Foolscap, letter, and note—white; blue ruled.

SUPPLY TABLE FOR HOSPITALS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities for one year for commands of—				
	From 100 to 200.	From 200 to 300.	From 300 to 400.	500 men.	1,000 men.
Pill boxes.....papers.	3	6	9	12	24
.... machine .....no.	1	1	1	1	1
Pins, assorted.....papers.	2	4	6	8	16
Quills .....no.	25	25	50	50	50
Rain gauges .....no.	1	1	1	1	1
Razors .....no.	1	1	1	1	2
Razor strops..... .no.	1	1	1	1	2
Scales and wgts., apothecary's.sets.	1	1	2	2	2
..... shop.....sets.	1	1	1	1	1
Scissors ....no.	2	2	2	3	4
Sheep skins, dressed ....no.	4	6	8	10	12
Silk, surgeon's.....oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
..... green .....yds.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5
Spatulas.....no.	3	3	4	6	12
Sponge.....lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
Tape*.....pieces.	4	8	12	16	32
Thermometers & hygrometers...no.	2	2	2	2	2
Thermometers .....no.	1	1	1	1	1
Thread, linen.....oz.	4	4	6	6	8
Tiles .....no.	2	3	3	3	4
Tow.....lb.	1	2	2	3	5
Towels.....no.	20	30	50	75	150
Twine.....lb.	1	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
Urinals ....no.	2	3	5	6	10
Vials, assorted.....dozen.	6	12	18	24	48
Wafers, ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. boxes).....no.	1	1	2	2	3
Wax, sealing.....sticks.	3	3	4	4	6

* One quarter, woolen; three quarters, cotton.

Each medical officer will also be supplied with the following surgical instruments for his personal use, which he will retain in his immediate possession so long as he remains in the Army, and for the complete and serviceable condition of which at all times he will be held responsible :

AMPUTATING.

1 Capital Saw.
1 Metacarpal Saw.
1 Capital Amputating Knife.
1 Medium " "
1 Small " "
1 Large Catling.
1 Small "
1 Scalpel.
1 Tenaculum.
1 Artery Needle.
1 " Forceps.
1 Bone "
1 Spiral Tourniquet.
12 Surgeon's Needles.
1 Mahogany Case, brass bound.
1 Gutta Percha Pouch.

TREPHINING.

2 Trephines.
1 Scalpel, with Raspitor.
1 Heys' Saw.
1 Elevator.
1 Brush.
1 Mahogany Case, brass bound.

EXSECTING.

1 Bone Forceps, Liston's.
2 Bone Forceps, sharp, assorted.
1 Bone Forceps, for Sequestra.
1 Chain Saw.
1 Chisel.
1 Gouge.
1 Lenticular Knife.
2 Spatulas, protecting.
1 Trephine, small crown
1 Ecraseur.
1 Mahogany Case, brass bound.
1 Gutta Percha Pouch.

GENERAL OPERATING.

1 Metacarpal Saw.
1 Trocar.
1 Ball Forceps.
1 Gullet "
1 Artery "
1 Dressing "
2 Scissors, straight and curved.
1 Artery Needle, with 4 points.
12 Surgeon's Needles.
1 Tourniquet.
1 Small Amputating Knife.
1 " Catling.
3 Bistouries.
1 Hernia Knife.
3 Scalpels.
1 Cataract Knife.
1 " Needle.
1 Tenaculum.
1 Double Hook.
6 Steel Bougies, silvered, double curve, Nos. 1 and two, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 9 and 10, 11 and 12.
6 Wax Bougies, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
3 Silver Catheters, Nos. 3, 6, 9.
6 Gum-elastic Catheters, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.
2 Mahogany Cases, brass bound.
1 Gutta Percha Pouch.

POCKET.

1 Large Scalpel.
1 Small "

1 Artery Forceps.
1 Bull-dog "
1 Curved "
1 Dressing "
1 Needle.
1 Sharp-pointed Bistoury.
1 Probe-pointed "
1 Long Probe-pointed Bistoury.
1 Straight Scissors.
1 Knee "
1 Flat curved Scissors.
1 Gum Lancet.
1 Tenaculum.
1 Tenotomy Knife.
1 Abscess Lancet.
1 Exploring Needle.
1 Exploring Trocar.
1 Seton Needle.
1 Spatula.
2 Probes.
1 Director.
1 Double Canula.
1 Comp'd Silver Catheter
6 Surgeon's Needles.
1 Artery Needle.
1 Morocco Case.

1 Leather Trunk.

To each General and Post Hospital, one ounce of *brominium*, with printed directions for preparing and administering Bibron's antidote to the poison of *serpents*. Also one bottle of *liquor ferri per sulphatis*, and one bottle of *liquor ammoniæ*, in equal proportions, with printed directions for preparing speedily and for administering the *hydrated sesquioxide of iron*, as an antidote to poisoning by *arsenic*.

If the following articles of Hospital Furniture cannot be obtained with the hospital fund, they may be procured from a quartermaster or medical disbursing officer, by special requisition:

ARTICLES.

Basins, wash.
Bowls.
Brushes.
Buckets.
Candlesticks.
Clothes Lines.
Cups.
Dippers and Ladles.
Graters.
Gridirons.
Kettles, tea.
Knives and Forks.
Lamps and Lanterns
Locks and Keys.
Mugs.
Pans, frying.
..... sauce.
Pitchers.
Plates and Dishes.
Pots, chamber and chair.
..... coffee and tea.
Sadirons.
Shovels, fire.
Snuffers.
Spoons.
Tongs and Pokers
Tumblers.
Woodsaws.

Standard Supply Table for Field Service.

Articles.	Quantities.		
	Reg't 3 mos.	Bat. 3 mos.	Comp. 3 mos.
MEDICINES.			
Acidi acetici.....lb.	1	½	½
..... sulph. aromatici.....lb.	1	½	¼
..... tannici.....oz.	2	1	1
Alcoholis.....bott.	10	5	3
Aluminis.....lb.	1	½	¼
Ammoniæ carbonatis.....oz.	16	8	4
Antimonii et potass. tartratis.....oz.	2	1	1
Argenti nitratis (crystals).....oz.	2	1	½
..... (fused).....oz.	2	1	½
Brominii.....oz.	1	1	1
Camphoræ.....lb.	4	2	1
Ceræ albæ.....oz.	2	2	1
Cerati resinæ.....lb.	2	1	½
..... simplicis.....lb.	8	4	2
Chloroformi.....lb.	2	1	1
Copaibæ.....lb.	2	1	½
Creasoti.....oz.	2	1	1
Cupri sulphatis.....oz.	4	2	1
Emplastri adhæsivi.....yds.	10	5	3
..... cantharidis.....lb.	4	2	1
..... ichthyocollæ.....yds.	10	5	3
Extracti belladonnæ.....oz.	1	1	1
..... buchu fluidi.....lb.	1	½	¼
..... colchici acetici.....oz.	2	1	1
..... colocynthidis comp.....oz.	16	8	4
..... glycyrrhizæ.....lb.	2	1	½
..... rhei fluidi.....lb.	2	1	½
..... senegæ fluidi.....oz.	8	4	4
..... sennæ fluidi.....lb.	2	1	½
Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi.....oz.	½	½	½
.... mitis.....lb.	2	1	½
Iodinii.....oz.	4	2	1
Liquoris ammoniæ.....lb.	4	2	1
..... potass. arsenitis.....oz.	4	2	1
Magnesiæ sulphatis.....lb.	20	10	5
Massæ pil: hydrargyri.....oz.	16	8	4
Morphiæ sulphatis.....dr.	4	2	1
Olei caryophylli.....oz.	1	1	1

SUPPLY TABLE FOR FIELD SERVICE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.		
	Reg't 3 mos.	Bat. 3 mos.	Comp. 3 mos.
Olei menthæ piperitæ.....oz.	2	1	1
..... olivæ .....bott.	8	4	2
..... ricini .....qt. bott.	12	6	3
..... terebinthinæ.....qt. bott.	8	4	2
..... tiglii.....dr.	2	1	1
Pilul: cathartic: comp: (U. S.).....doz.	8	4	2
..... opii (U. S.).....doz.	8	4	2
..... quiniæ sulphatis (3 grs.).....doz.	8	4	2
Plumbi acetatis.....lb.	2	1	½
Potassæ bicarbonatis .....lb.	1	½	¼
..... chloratis .....lb.	2	1	½
..... nitratis .....lb.	1	½	¼
Potassii cyanureti .....dr.	1	1	1
..... iodidi.....oz.	8	4	2
Pulveris acaciæ.....lb.	4	2	1
..... capsici.....lb.	½	¼	¼
..... ferri per sulphatis.....oz.	4	2	1
..... ipecacuanhæ.....lb.	1	½	¼
.... et opii.....oz.	8	4	4
..... lini .....lb.	16	8	4
..... opii.....lb.	2	1	½
..... rhei.....lb.	½	¼	¼
..... sinapis nigræ.....lb.	12	6	3
Quiniæ sulphatis .....oz.	24	12	6
Sacchari .....lb.	10	5	2
Saponis.....lb.	8	4	2
Sodæ bicarbonatis.....lb.	1	½	¼
Spiritus ammoniæ aromatici.....oz.	4	2	2
..... ætheris comp:.....lb.	1	½	½
.... nitrici .....lb.	2	1	½
..... vini gallici.....bott.	24	12	6
Strychniæ .....dr.	1	1	1
Tincturæ aconiti radicis .....lb.	1	½	¼
..... ferri chloridi..... .....lb.	1	½	¼
..... opii.....oz.	16	8	6
..... veratri viridis.....oz.	8	4	2
Unguenti hydrargyri .....lb.	1	½	¼
.... nitratis .....lb.	½	¼	¼
Zinci acetatis.....oz.	2	1	1
Zinci sulphatis.....oz.	2	1	1

SUPPLY TABLE FOR FIELD SERVICE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.		
	Reg't 3 mos.	Bat. 3 mos.	Comp. 3 mos.
INSTRUMENTS.			
Buck's sponge holder for the throat.....no.	1	1	1
Cupping glasses and tins*.....no.	16	8	4
Lancets, spring.....no.	1	1	1
..... thumb (with cases).....no.	6	4	2
Pocket.....sets.	1	1	1
Probangs, whalebone.....no.	12	6	2
Scarificators.....no.	4	2	1
Splints (major).....sets.	1	1	1
Stomach pump and case.....no.	1	1	1
Syringes, enema†.....no.	4	2	1
..... penis, glass.....no.	8	4	2
..... India rubber.....no.	8	4	2
Teeth extracting.....sets.	1	1	1
Tongue depressor (hinge).....no.	1	1	1
Tourniquets, field.....no.	8	4	2
..... spiral.....no.	2	2	1
Trusses, hernia.....no.	6	3	2
BOOKS.			
Anatomy (surgical).....cop.	1	1	1
Medical Practice.....cop.	1	1	1
Regulations for Medical Department.....cop.	1	1	1
Surgery (operative).....cop.	1	1	1
Thompson's Conspectus.....cop.	1	1	1
Blank.....no.	4	4	4
HOSPITAL STORES.			
Arrow root.....lb.	10	5	3
Candles (sperm).....lb.	2	1	1
Farina.....lb.	10	5	3
Ginger (fluid extract).....lb.	1	½	¼
Nutmegs.....oz.	8	4	2
Tea.....lb.	30	15	7
Whisky, bottles of.....doz.	2	1	½

* Half glass, half tin. † 1 Davidson's; 1 hard rubber, 6 oz.

SUPPLY TABLE FOR FIELD SERVICE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.		
	Reg't 3 mos.	Bat. 3 mos.	Comp. 3 mos.
BEDDING.			
Blankets, woolen (brown).....no.	20–40	10–20	10
Blanket cases (of canvass, after pattern).....no.	1 for	10 blankets.	
Gutta percha cloth.....yds.	8	4	2
.... bed covers(1).....no.	8	4	2
Musquito bars.....no.	12	6	4
FURNITURE AND DRESSINGS.			
Bandages,(2) roller, assorted.....doz.	14	7	4
..... suspensory, assorted.....no.	12	6	4
Binders' boards (18 inches by 4).....no.	18	9	5
Buckets, leather.....no.	4	2	2
Corks, assorted.....doz.	12	6	3
Corkscrews.....no.	2	1	1
Cotton batting.....lb.	2	1	½
..... wadding.....lb.	2	1	½
Flannel (red).....yds.	5	3	2
Hatchets.....no.	2	1	1
Hones (4 inches by 1, in wood).....no.	1	1	1
Ink, 2-ounce bottles.....no.	12	6	3
Knapsack, hospital(3).....no.	.....	.....	.....
Lanterns.....no.	4	2	1
Lint.....lb.	8	4	2
Litters and stretchers, hand(3).....no.	.....	.....	.....
..... horse(3).....no.	.....	.....	.....
Measures, graduated, assorted(4).....no.	4	2	2
Medicine chests.....no.	.....	.....	.....
..... cups and glasses(5).....no.	6	3	2
..... panniers.....no.	.....	.....	.....
Mess chests (see note).....no.	.....	.....	.....

(1) So constructed as to form, when united, a continuous spread or covering.
(2) 1 dozen, 1 inch wide, 1 yard long.
2 " 2 " 3 "
2 " 2½ " 3 "
1 " 3 " 4 "
½ " 3½ " 5 "
½ " 4 " 6 "

(3) According to pattern.
(4) 6 oz., 2 oz., minim.
(5) 2 cups to 1 glass.

SUPPLY TABLE FOR FIELD SERVICE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.		
	Reg't 3 mos.	Bat. 3 mos.	Comp. 3 mos.
Mills, coffee.....no.	2	1	1
Mortars and pestles, wedgewood (small).....no.	2	1	1
Muslin.....yds.	20	10	5
Needles, sewing (assorted, in a case).....no.	25	25	25
Oiled silk or gutta percha tissue, or India rubber tissue.....yds.	8	4	2
Pans, bed(1).....no.	2	1	1
Paper envelopes, assorted(2).....no.	100	50	25
Paper, wrapping.....quires.	6	3	1
..... writing(3).....quires.	12	6	3
Pencils, hair.....no.	24	12	6
..... lead (of Faber's make, No. 2).....no.	12	6	3
Pens, steel.....doz.	4	2	1
Pill boxes (wood).....papers.	2	1	1
..... (tin).....no.	6	6	6
Pins, assorted (large and medium).....papers.	4	2	2
Razors.....no.	1	1	1
Razor strops.....no.	1	1	1
Scales and weights, apothecary's.....sets.	1	1	1
Scissors.....no.	4	2	2
Sheep skins, dressed.....no.	4	2	1
Silk, surgeons'.....oz.	½	¼	¼
..... green.....yds.	1	½	½
Spatulas.....no.	6	3	2
Sponge (washed).....lb.	1	½	¼
Tape.....pieces.	4	2	1
Thread, linen.....oz.	2	1	1
Tiles.....no.	2	1	1
Towels.....no.	40	20	10
Twine.....lb.	½	¼	¼
Urinals.....no.	4	2	1
Vials, assorted (1 oz. and 2 oz.).....doz.	4	2	1
Wafers (½-ounce boxes).....no.	1	1	1
Wax, sealing.....sticks.	2	1	1

(1) Of hard India rubber or other material. Shovel.

(2) 50 letter, 25 note, 25 large. "Official Business" printed on each.

(3) 2 foolscap, 6 letter, 4 note, white; blue ruled.

NOTE TO PRECEDING TABLE.

FURNITURE OF MESS CHEST.

8 Basins, tin.
2 Boxes, pepper and salt.
6 Cups, tin.
4 Canisters, (for tea, coffee, sugar, and butter.)
2 Dippers and ladles.
1 Grater.
1 Gridiron.
1 Kettle, tea, iron.
12 Knives and forks.
6 Mugs, (Britannia, half-pint.)
1 Pan, frying.
1 Pan, sauce.
8 Plates (6) and dishes, (2) tin.
1 Pot, iron.
2 Pots, coffee and tea, tin.
12 Spoons, iron, (table [6] and tea [6.])
1 Tray, tin.
6 Tumblers, tin.

The Standard Supply Tables contain all the articles to be purchased by medical purveyors, except on the orders of the Surgeon General; but any less quantity may be required or any article omitted at the discretion of the medical officer.

The transfer of the surgical instruments issued to each medical officer for his personal use, is positively forbidden. Those instruments will be accounted for to the Surgeon General on the 31st day of December annually in a special return, in which the true condition of each must be stated; and if any be lost or damaged, a report of the facts and circumstances attending such loss or damage must be given.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following "Directions for taking Meteorological Observations" will be observed, in all respects, with the utmost strictness and regularity.

The senior medical officer on duty at each military station is responsible for the accuracy of the meteorological observations made at the station, and will sign each register.

Within five days after the close of each month, a fair copy of the Meteorological Register (Form No. 11) will be transmitted, under cover, addressed *directly* to the Surgeon General.

The Department expects that the medical officers will instruct hospital stewards in the proper mode of taking and recording these observations, and give to the subject their personal supervision. If the register be inspected daily, at the time of signing the morning report, errors would be promptly corrected with very little trouble to the medical officer.

DIRECTIONS.

Observations of the barometer, with its attached thermometer, of the thermometer (detached) and hygrometer, of the direction and force of the wind, and of the weather, will be made at 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 9 p. m.

At every fall of rain, snow, hail, or sleet, the time of its commencement and end will be recorded, and the quantity which fell, as indicated by the rain gauge.

Each of the above observations will be registered, as soon as made, in its appropriate column. Should, however, an observation be from necessity omitted at any of the regular periods, it is enjoined that a blank be left on the register in the place where the omitted observation should have been recorded.

At the end of the month, add up each column of figures on the register under the heads of "*Barometer*" and "*Thermometer Attached*," and divide the sum by the number of days on which observations were made. The *quotient* will be placed at the foot of each column, upon the line marked "*Monthly Mean.*"

One-third of the sum of the three daily observations of the thermometer and hygrometer, will be registered as the daily mean. The sum of the observations recorded in the 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 9 p. m. columns, divided by the number of observations made during the month at those hours respectively, will give the monthly mean for each of those hours; and one third of the sum of these three mean results is to be recorded as the average mean for the month. The correctness of this last result is to be proved by adding the "daily means," and dividing by the number of days of observation; the two results should approximate very closely, if the additions and divisions have been correctly made.

The "*Quantity of Rain*" will also be added up, and the *sum* placed at the foot of the proper column.

In all entries on the register, *fractions* will be expressed in *decimals*, carried out two points.

BAROMETER AND ATTACHED THERMOMETER.

The barometers now in use by the Department are the syphon, of Bunten, and the cistern, of Green.

Special directions for observing those instruments, respectively, will be issued with each barometer, or will be furnished to the medical officers on application to the Surgeon General.

THERMOMETER (DETACHED.)

The thermometer will be placed in a situation having a free circulation of air, not exposed to the direct or reflected rays of the sun, and sheltered from rain. Its situation should be remote from massive walls, which slowly imbibe or part with caloric. In making observations avoid breathing on the instrument, or touching it; and at night manage your lamp so as not to cause a rise of the mercury by its heat.

HYGROMETER.

The hygrometer adopted by this Department consists essentially of a thermometer, the bulb of which is covered with floss silk enclosed in a piece of thin muslin, the ends of the silk sufficiently long to dip into water contained in a brass reservoir secured immediately below the bulb. In the top of this reservoir is a small opening to admit the silk, and to the front is attached a cylinder communicating with the interior by a small hole. The reservoir is to be kept always supplied with water poured into it through the cylinder, and the bulb will be constantly moistened by capillary absorption.

Should the floss silk become incrusted with saline particles, or with dirt, it may be cleaned by gently syringing it with warm water, or by means of a soft brush or camel's hair pencil; and in the event of the reservoir becoming filled with sediment, it may be removed from the case by taking out the screws by which it is attached, when it may be freely rinsed, and the sediment detached with a feather introduced through the opening in the top. To prevent such accumulations, the

use of filtered rain or of distilled water is recommended. An extra quantity of silk will be issued with each instrument, and if it be found necessary to apply a new covering to the bulb, it may be readily done by first removing the reservoir as above directed, and taking care that the floss silk is accurately spread over the surface of the bulb inside of the gauze, before tying the thread above it. In those instruments in which the bulb of the hygrometer is curved forward, it will not be necessary to remove the reservoir in order to apply a new cover. In freezing weather, when the covering of the bulb remains dry, it will be necessasy to moisten it with cold water, about fifteen or twenty minutes before the time for making the observation; the evaporation from the film of ice thus formed, being slower than that from water. When recourse is had to this special moistening of the bulb, the fact will be noted in the column for remarks.

The directions respecting the position and exposure of the thermometer, will be observed in regard to the hygrometer.

WIND.

The direction and estimated force of the wind will be registered together.

The direction will be expressed, as is customary, by the letters which denote the points of the compass, as W., S. W., &c. The force of the wind will be expressed by figures from 0 to 10, thus;

0 will signify a calm;			5 will signify a strong wind;		
1	"	a barely perceptible breeze;	6	"	a very strong wind;
2	"	a gentle breeze;	7	"	a storm;
3	"	a moderate breeze;	8	"	a great storm;
4	"	a brisk breeze;	9	"	a hurricane;
			10	"	a violent hurricane.

For example:—should the wind blow a brisk breeze from S. W., the expression in the Register would be, S. W. 4.

The whole number of times any point of the compass is recorded during the month gives the "number of observations," and that number divided by 3 gives the number of days, from that point. The results thus obtained are to be registered under "Summary of Winds and Weather."

WEATHER.

Observations on the weather will be recorded as *fair* or *cloudy;* and the number of fair and cloudy days during the month will be ascertained by dividing the sum total of each record by 3. The number of days on which it rains or snows will be noted separately.

RAIN.

The instrument used to measure the quantity of rain which falls, is the conical rain gauge.

It will be kept remote from all elevated structures, at a distance at least equal to their height, and still farther off where it can be conveniently done. It is to be suspended in a circular opening made in a board, which is to be fixed to a post, eight feet from the ground; the opening to be five inches in diameter, and beveled so as to fit the side of the gauge, into which the cap is to be fixed, base downwards, to prevent evaporation. The measurement is made by putting down perpendicularly to the bottom of the gauge, the measuring stick, and applying it, from its point to the water mark, on the scale, which will express the quantity in inches or their decimals. The graduation of the scale is by hundredths of an inch for the first three-tenths of an inch, and above that by tenths and half tenths. Parts of degrees will be measured by the eye, and set down in decimals. If a rain continue for any length of time, the quantity in the gauge will be measured at suitable intervals,

before the water rises high in it, and the measurements summed up at the close.

In freezing weather, when the rain gauge cannot be used out of doors, it will be taken into the room, and a tin vessel will be substituted for receiving the snow, rain, or sleet, that may then fall. This vessel must have its opening exactly equal to that of the rain gauge, and widen downwards to a sufficient depth with a considerable slope. It should be placed where nothing can obstruct the descending snow from entering, and where no drift snow can be blown into it. During a continued snow storm, the snow may be occasionally pressed down. The contents of the vessel must be melted by placing it near the fire, with a cover to prevent evaporation, and the water produced poured into the gauge to ascertain its quantity, which must then be entered on the Register.

REMARKS.

Under this head may be noted all remarkable phenomena, especially sudden and simultaneous* changes of wind and temperature; their effect on the barometer; the moment of greatest depression of the barometer in the passage of storms; currents of clouds moving in different directions, and at different heights; the rise and fall of rivers and lakes; remarkable tides; the opening and closing of navigable waters; the last killing frost that occurs in spring, and the first in autumn, as shown by their effects on the tender buds, leaves, and germs of fruit trees, &c.; the commencement and progress of vegetation; the first appearance and departure of birds of passage; thunder storms, near or remote; silent lightning, with its direction and elevation above the horizon; falls of hail, snow, and sleet; fogs; white or hoar frost, &c.

* All atmospheric vicissitudes which seem to affect invalids unfavorably or otherwise, and the supposed agency of climate in the causation and cure of disease, will be noticed in the Quarterly Report of Sick.

Always examine the heavens at the latest observation, whether there be any Aurora or shooting stars; and especially about the 10th of August, and 12th and 13th of November, see whether there be any great number of luminous meteors visible, stating the number observed in an hour, or at least in a quarter of an hour. In case of great fires occurring in clear, calm, dry weather, with a high dew point, observe whether clouds form over the fire, and describe the phenomena.

Connected with meteorology are many interesting subjects of inquiry, which can only be elucidated by wide-spread, simultaneous observations. The medical officers of the army are therefore confidently invited to co-operate in the collection of data tending to advance the interests of science. For the accuracy of their observations, (quoted as they will be both at home and abroad,) it is hardly necessary to say the reputation of the Department is pledged.

Form 1.

REQUISITION FOR MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Station: ———. Period: ———.

From ——— to ———.

Command: Officers, ——; Enlisted Men, ——; All others entitled to Medicines, ——; Total, ———.

Articles, and Characters or Quantities.	On hand.	Wanted.	Articles, and Characters or Quantities.	On hand.	Wanted.
Acaciæ.....lb.					
Acidi acetici .....lb.					
..... arseniosi.....oz.					

Date: ———.

———— ————,

Surgeon U. S. Army.

N. B.—Requisitions will exhibit the quantity of each and every article "on hand," whether more be wanted or not. They will be transmitted in duplicate, and by different mails.

FORM 2.

SPECIAL REQUISITION FOR SUPPLIES OF MEDICINES, &c.

Requisition for Medicines (Hospital Stores, &c.) required at ———, *for* ———.

Acet: plumbi, lb. i.
Pulv: cinchonæ, lbs. x.
&c. &c.
&c. &c.

I certify that the medicines above required are necessary for the sick at ———, in consequence of [here state whether from loss, damage, &c., &c.] and that the requisition is agreeable to the Supply Table.

——— ———, *Surgeon.*

Approved: ——— ———, *Commanding Officer.*

Received ———, 18—, of ——— ———, the articles above enumerated.

——— ———, *Surgeon.*

Form 3.

ACCOUNT FOR MEDICINES, &c., PURCHASED BY A SURGEON OR AN OFFICER OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The United States,

To A B, Dr.

Acet: plumb; lb: i, at 50 cts	$ 50
Pulv: cinchon; lbs: x, at $2	20 00
&c., &c., &c.	

I certify that the articles above charged, for the use of the sick at ———, are agreeable to the foregoing requisition, and that the charges are reasonable and just.

———— ————, *Surgeon.*

Received, ———, 18—, of —— ——, —— dollars and —— cents, in full of the above account.

A B.

Note.—The above certificate may be signed by the Surgeon making the requisition, or by any Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, belonging to the army.

Form 4.

RETURN OF MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

Articles, and Characters or Quantities.	On hand at last return.	Received since last return.	Total.	Expended with the sick.	Issued.	Lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident.	Worn out, or unfit for use.	Total expended, &c.	On hand.	Remarks.

I certify, on honor, that the above Return is correct, to the best of my knowledge, and that the medicines and stores have been expended with the sick belonging to the army alone.

——— ———, *Surgeon*.

N. B.—Returns will always be transmitted in duplicate, and by different mails.

FORM 5.

Abstract of Medical and Hospital Property received and issued at ——— in the quarter ending on the —— day of ———, 18—, by —— ——, Medical Purveyor U. S. Army.

ARTICLES, AND CHARACTERS OR QUANTITIES.	RECEIVED.						ISSUED.								
	Vou. No. 1.	Vou. No. 2.	Vou. No. 3.	Vou. No. 4.	Vou. No. 5.	Total.	Vou. No. 1.	Vou. No. 2.	Vou. No. 3.	Vou. No. 4.	Vou. No. 5.	Vou. No. 6.	Vou. No. 7.	Vou. No. 8.	Total.
Acaciæ .....lb.															
Acidi acetici.....lb.															

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

——— ———, *Medical Purveyor, U. S. A.*

N. B.—Invoices and receipts must accompany this abstract.

FORM 6.

ACCOUNT OF HOSPITAL STORES, FURNITURE, &c., ISSUED.

DATE.	Rice.	Sugar.	Tea.	Wine.	Brandy.	Coffee.	&c.	&c.	&c.			REMARKS.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Oz.	Qts.	Qts.	Lbs.	&c.	&c.	&c.			

Form 7.

ACCOUNT OF CLOTHING, ARMS, EQUIPMENTS, &c., OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Date.	No.	Names.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Company.	Coats.	Jackets.	Overalls.	&c.	Muskets.	Knapsacks.	&c.	&c.	&c.	When delivered.	Remarks.
																The remarks will note to whom the articles were delivered; what money, &c., were left by those who die; and to whom they were given.

Form 8.

ACCOUNT OF FURNITURE, COOKING UTENSILS, BEDDING, &c., IN USE.

No. of ward or kitchen.	Bunks.	Bed sacks.	Sheets.	Blankets.	Kettles.	Spoons.	Knives.	Forks.	&c.	&c.									Lost.	Worn out.	Destroyed by order.	Returned to steward.	Remarks.
																							The remarks will state how articles have been lost, and by whom destroyed, or the persons suspected, &c.

Form 9.

REGISTER.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Company.	Complaint.	Admitted.	Returned to duty.	Deserted.	Discharged from service.	Sent to general hospital.	On furlough.	Died.	Remarks.

N. B.—Both christian and surname will be registered.

Form 10.

PRESCRIPTION BOOK, DIET BOOK, AND DIET TABLE

Names.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.

The spaces in the Prescription Book are to be filled up with the prescriptions at length, the times of administering the medicines and the quantities to be given at each time. The diet of the patients will be divided into full, half, and low, to be designated in the Diet Book by the letters F. H. and L.; and in order that the steward may have precise instructions for delivering the hospital stores &c., the surgeon will, from time to time, insert in the Diet Book written directions of the quantity of each article in his store-room which he may think necessary to each degree of diet. To each ten patients, for example, on low diet, a certain quantity of tea sugar, &c. To each ten on half diet, a certain quantity of rice, milk, &c. These proportions will soon become familiar to the steward, who has only to refer to the letters in the Diet Book, to ascertain the whole quantity of any article to be delivered for the day, as well as the quantity for each ward. When any liquor is directed, or any other article not contained in these general instructions of the surgeon, the precise quantity directed for each patient will be noted in the Diet Book. The Diet Tables are to be filled up daily from the Diet Book, and hung up in each ward of a general hospital.

FORM

METEOROLOGICAL

Station ————, *Lat.* ——, *Long.* ——,

18 .	Barometer.			Therm. att'd.			Thermometer.				Hygrometer.			
Month.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Daily mean.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Daily mean.
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17														
18														
19														
20														
21														
22														
23														
24														
25														
26														
27														
28														
29														
30														
31														
Monthly mean.														

No. 11.

REGISTER.

Alt. of Bar. above ——— feet.

Winds.						Weather.			Rain.			Remarks.
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Began	Ended	Quantity.	
D.	F.	D.	F.	D.	F.							

FORM 11.—METEOROLOGICAL

SUMMARY OF WINDS AND WEATHER.															
N.		N. E.		E.		S. E.		S.		S. W.		W.		N. W.	
Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.
No. of days FAIR.				No. of days CLOUDY.				No. of days of RAIN.				No. of days of SNOW.			

REGISTER—Continued.

REMARKS.

This register is to be mailed to the Surgeon General monthly without a letter of transmittal. All fractions are to be expressed in decimals carried out two points. The thermometer and hygrometer, if not connected, will be suspended side by side. One third of the sum of the three daily observations will be registered as the daily mean. The direction (D.) and force (F.) of the winds will be expressed in accordance with existing regulations. The whole number of times any point of the compass is recorded during the month, gives the "number of observations," and that number divided by 3 gives the number of days from that point. The results thus obtained are to be recorded under "Summary of winds and weather." Observations on the weather will be recorded as FAIR or CLOUDY; and the number of fair and cloudy days during the month will be ascertained by dividing the sum total of each record by 3. The number of days on which it rains or snows will be noted separately.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March*, 1860.

Surgeon U. S. Army.

(ENDORSEMENT.)

Station:

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

FOR THE

Month of ————, 18——.

Transmitted by

——— ———,

Surgeon U. S. Army.

Rec'd S. G. Office ————, 18——.

Form 12.

Army of the United States.

(Coat of Arms.)

Certificate of Disability for Discharge.

A B, of Captain ———'s company, (—,) of the —— regiment of United States ———, was enlisted by —— ——, of the —— regiment of ———, at ———, on the —— day of ———, to serve —— years; he was born in ———, in the State of ———, is —— years of age, —— feet —— inches high, —— complexion, —— eyes, —— hair, and by occupation when enlisted ———. During the last two months said soldier has been unfit for duty —— days.

(The company commander will here add a statement of all the *facts* known to him concerning the disease or wound, or cause of disability of the soldier; the time, place, manner, and all the circumstances under which the injury occurred, or disease originated or appeared; the duty or service or situation of the soldier at the time the injury was received or disease contracted, or supposed to be contracted; and whatever facts may aid a judgment as to the cause, immediate or remote, of the disability, and the circumstances attending it.)

C D, *Commanding Company.*

(When the *facts* are not known to the company commander, the certificate of any officer, or affidavit of other person having such knowledge, will be appended.)

I certify that I have carefully examined the said ——— of Captain ———'s company, and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of, (here describe particularly the disability, wound, or disease; the extent to which it deprives him of the use of any limb or faculty, or affects his health, strength, activity, constitution, or capacity to labor or earn his subsistence.) The Surgeon will add, from his knowledge of the facts and circumstances, and from the evidence in the case, his professional opinion of the cause or origin of the disability.

E F, *Surgeon.*

(Duplicates.)

Notes.—1. When a *probable* case for *pension, special care* must be taken to state the *degree* of disability.

2. The *place* where the *soldier* desires to be *addressed* may be here added.

Town— *County*— *State*—

Form 13.

RECORD OF RECRUITS EXAMINED BY ——— ———, AT ———.

Date.	Name.	Where born.		Age.	Profession.	By whom enlisted.	Remarks.
		Town or county.	State or kingdom.				
							The remarks will state the cause of rejecting any who are examined, &c., &c.

——— ———, *Surgeon.*

Form 14.

REPORT OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED AT ——, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING ——, 18—.

CLASSES OF DISEASES.	TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE QUARTER.									
	Month.....	First.		Second.		Third.		Total by each disease.		Total by each class.	
	Specific diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Fevers	Febris Congestiva										
	Febris Continua Communis										
	Febris Intermittens Quotidiana										
	Febris Intermittens Tertiana										
	Febris Intermittens Quartana										
	Febris Remittens										
	Febris Typhoides										
	Febris Typhus										
	Febris Typhus Icterodes										
	All other diseases of this class										
Eruptive fevers	Erysipelas										
	Rubeola										
	Scarlatina										
	Variola										
	Varioloides										
	All other diseases of this class										
	Cholera Asiatica										
	Cholera Morbus										
	Colica										
	Constipatio										

Diseases of the organs connected with the digestive system.	Diarrhœa Acuta										
	Diarrhœa Chronica										
	Dysenteria Acuta										
	Dysenteria Chronica										
	Dyspepsia										
	Enteritis										
	Gastritis										
	Hæmatemesis										
	Hepatitis Acuta										
	Hepatitis Chronica										
	Icterus										
	Parotitis										
	Peritonitis										
	Splenitis										
	Tonsillitis										
	All other diseases of this class										
Diseases of the respiratory system.	Asthma										
	Bronchitis Acuta										
	Bronchitis Chronica										
	Catarrhus Epidemicus										
	Catarrhus										
	Hæmoptysis										
	Laryngitis										
	Phthisis Pulmonalis										
	Pleuritis										
	Pneumonia										
	All other diseases of this class										
Diseases of the circulatory system.	Anæmia										
	Aneurisma										
	Angina Pectoris										
	Carditis										
	Endocarditis										
	Pericarditis										
	Phlebitis										
	Varicocele										
	Varix										
	All other diseases of this class										
	Carry forward										

FORM 14—Continued.

CLASSES OF DISEASES.	TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE QUARTER.									
	Month.....	First.		Second.		Third.		Total by each disease.		Total by each class.	
	Specific diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	Brought forward.....										
Diseases of the brain and nervous system.	Apoplexia.....										
	Cephalalgia.....										
	Cerebritis.....										
	Chorea.....										
	Delirium Tremens.....										
	Epilepsia.....										
	Ictus Solis.....										
	Irritatio Spinalis.....										
	Mania.....										
	Melancholia.....										
	Meningitis.....										
	Neuralgia.....										
	Paralysis.....										
	Tetanus.....										
	All other diseases of this class.....										
Diseases of the urinary and genital organs, and	Bubo Syphiliticum.....										
	Calculus.....										
	Cystitis.....										
	Diabetes.....										
	Enuresis.....										
	Gonorrhœa.....										
	Ischuria et Dysuria.....										
	Nephritis.....										

Venereal affections.	Orchitis										
	Sarcocele										
	Strictura Urethræ										
	Syphilis Primitiva										
	Syphilis Consecutiva										
	Ulcus Penis Non Syphiliticum										
	All other diseases of this class										
Diseases of the serous exhalent vessels.	Anasarca										
	Ascites										
	Hydrarthrus										
	Hydrocele										
	Hydrothorax										
	All other diseases of this class										
Diseases of the fibrous and muscular structures.	Lumbago										
	Podagra										
	Rheumatismus Acutus										
	Rheumatismus Chronicus										
	All other diseases of this class										
Abscesses and ulcers.	Abscessus										
	Anthrax										
	Fistula										
	Paronychia										
	Phlegmon										
	Ulcus										
	All other diseases of this class										
Wounds and injuries.	Ambustio										
	Concussio Cerebri										
	Compressio Cerebri										
	Contusio										
	Fractura										
	Gelatio										
	Hernia										
	Luxatio										
	Morsus Serpentis										
	Punitio										
	Carry forward										

Form 14—Continued.

CLASSES OF DISEASES.	TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE QUARTER.									
	Month.....	First.		Second.		Third.		Total by each disease.		Total by each class.	
	Specific diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	Brought forward.....										
Wounds and injuries.	Sub-luxatio.....										
	Vulnus Incisum.....										
	Vulnus Contusum vel Laceratum.....										
	Vulnus Punctum.....										
	Vulnus Sclopeticum.....										
	All other diseases of this class										
Diseases of the eye.	Amaurosis.....										
	Cataracta										
	Hemeralopia										
	Iritis.....										
	Nyctalopia										
	Ophthalmia										
	Retinitis.....										
	All other diseases of this class.....										
Diseases of the ear.	Otalgia										
	Otitis										
	Otorrhœa										
	Surditas.....										
	All other diseases of this class										
	Anchylosis										
	Atrophia.....										

All other diseases.	Bubo Simplex										
	Cachexia										
	Debilitas										
	Ebrietas										
	Epistaxis										
	Exostosis										
	Hæmorrhois										
	Hæmatocele										
	Morbi Cutis										
	Necrosis										
	Nostalgia										
	Odontalgia										
	Prolapsus Ani										
	Scirrhus										
	Scorbutus										
	Scrofula										
	Suicidium										
	Toxicum										
	Tumores										
	Vermes										
	Morbi Varii										
	Total										

FORM 14—Continued.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Remaining last report			Taken sick during the quarter.	Aggregate.	Sent to general hospital.	Returned to duty.	On furlough.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Died.	Remaining.			Mean strength.				Number treated.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of mean strength.	
Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.									Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.	Months.	Officers	Enlisted men.	Total.			Cases.	Deaths.
														Total....							
														Ratio per qr..							

DIRECTIONS.

In regard to this Report, the utmost punctuality and exactness will be required, and its nomenclature will be strictly observed. It will be accompanied with a general Sanitary Report, to be written on alternate pages of foolscap paper, with a margin of one inch on the left side of each page, and to be folded in four equal folds; in which the medical officer will furnish information respecting all those agencies which may have influenced the sickness and mortality of the troops—such as the medical topography of the station; the climate; prevalent diseases in the vicinity; the duty and employment of the troops; the nature of their barrack and hospital accommodations; diet; water; clothing; and general habits of the men as to cleanliness, temperance, &c. Cases of unusual interest will be reported in detail. Diseases of women and children, if given, must be reported separately. No duplicate of this report is required. In consolidated and other monthly reports of sick and wounded, the general arrangement and the nomenclature of this form will be followed.

FORM 14—Continued.

DISCHARGES ON SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE, AND DEATHS.

NAME.		Rank.	Regiment.	Company.	Disease.	Date of discharge from service.	Date of death.
Surname.	Christian name.						

REMARKS.

NOTES.—Discharges on Surgeon's certificate, and deaths occurring among those of the command *not* on sick report, will be also reported, but separated from the others by a double line drawn across the page. The remarks will in each case specify the manner in which the disease originated, when it is known.

In every case of the death of an officer, whether on duty or not, a special report is to be made to the Surgeon General.

FORM 14—Continued.

ENDORSEMENT.

REPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED

FOR THE

Quarter ending 186 .

Station:

SURGEON U. S. ARMY.

COMMAND.

REGIMENTS.	COMPANIES.

FORM 15.

MORNING REPORT OF THE SURGEON OF A REGIMENT, POST, OR GARRISON.

DATE.																
COMPANY.																
Remaining at last report.		Taken sick.	Total.		Returned to duty.	Discharged.	Sent to general hospital.	Died.	Remaining.		REMARKS.					
In hospital.	In quarters.		In hospital.	In quarters.					In hospital.	In quarters.						

Form 16.

Return of the Medical Officers of the Regular Army, Volunteer Corps, and Militia, including Physicians employed under contract, serving in the Department of ———, for the Month of ———, 186—.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Post or station.	With what troops serving.	Remarks.

Surgeon.

Note.—The names will be arranged in the following order,—1st, Medical Officers of the Regular Army; 2d, Those of Volunteer Corps and Militia; 3d, Private Physicians. In the column of "Remarks," will be noted all changes in the position of Medical Officers and Private Physicians, whether on duty, or on leave of absence; giving the number, date, and source of the order directing or authorizing such change, the time of the departure of the officers from their posts, and the date of their return to duty. If to a new post, its position must be indicated by reference to some known point,—as —— miles north from ——— river, town, or post office. The remarks opposite the names of Private Physicians, will state, in addition to the above, the name and rank of the party making the contract, the date thereof, the monthly compensation, and the date of their discharge from service.

The Medical Directors will require from the Medical Officers and Private Physicians in their respective Departments, monthly reports to enable them to make out and transmit this Return to the Surgeon General.

Form 17.

CONTRACT WITH A PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.

This contract, entered into this —— day of ———, 18—, at ———, State of ———, between —— ——, of the United States Army, and Dr. —— ——, of ———, in the State of ———, witnesseth, that for the consideration hereafter mentioned, the said Dr. —— —— promises and agrees to perform the duties of a medical officer, agreeably to the Army Regulations, at ———, (*and to furnish the necessary medicines.*) And the said —— —— promises and agrees, on behalf of the United States, to pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Dr. —— —— the sum of —— dollars for each and every month he shall continue to perform the services above stated, which shall be his full compensation, and in lieu of all allowances and emoluments whatsoever, (*except that for medicines furnished, which shall be at the rate of —— per cent. on his monthly pay, to be determined by the Surgeon General.*) This contract to continue till determined by the said doctor, or the commanding officer for the time being, or the Surgeon General.

[SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of—

[SEAL.]

I certify that the number of persons entitled to medical attendance, agreeably to regulations, at ——— is ——, and that no competent physician can be obtained at a lower rate.

—— ——, *Commanding Officer.*

Form 18.

A Monthly Statement of the Hospital Fund at ———, for the month of ———, 18—.

Dr. To balance due hospital last month				$0	00
1,532 rations, being whole amount due this month, at 9½ cents per ration				145	54
ISSUED.					
Cr. By the following provisions, at contract prices:					
283½	lbs. of pork, at 6 cents per pound		$17 01		
690	lbs. of fresh beef, at 4 cents per pound		27 60		
1,612 2/16	lbs. of flour, at 2 cents per pound		32 24¼		
10	lbs. of hard bread, at 3½ cents per lb		35		
70	lbs. of rice, at 6 cents per pound		4 20		
56	lbs. of coffee, at 9 cents per pound		5 04		
193 14/16	lbs. of sugar, at 8 cents per pound		15 51		
17⅛	qrts. of vinegar, at 5 cents per quart		85⅝		
15 5/16	lbs. of candles, at 12 cents per pound		1 83¾		
61¼	lbs. of soap, at 6 cents per pound		3 67½		
16⅞	qrts. of salt, at 3 cents per quart		50⅝		
12	galls. of molasses, at 28 cents per gal.		3 36		
			112 18¾		
PURCHASED.					
2	pairs of chickens, at 87½ cts. per pr.	$1 75			
4	qrts. of milk, at 7 cts. per quart	28			
3	doz. oranges, at 25 cts. per dozen	75	2 78		
Total expended				114	96¾
Balance due this month				30	57¼

——— ———, *Surgeon U. S. Army*

[Date.]

(No letter of transmittal required.)

Form 19.

FORM OF A MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

—— —— of the —— regiment of ———, having applied for a certificate on which to ground an application for leave of absence, I do hereby certify that I have carefully examined this officer, and find that ———. [Here the nature of the disease, wound, or disability, is to be fully stated, and the period during which the officer has suffered under its effects.] And that, in consequence thereof, he is, in my opinion, unfit for duty. I further declare my belief that he will not be able to resume his duties in a less period than ———. [Here state candidly and explicitly the opinion as to the period which will probably elapse before the officer will be able to resume his duties. When there is no reason to expect a recovery, or when the prospect of recovery is distant and uncertain, it must be so stated.]

Dated at ———, this —— day of ———.

Signature of the Medical Officer. } ———— ——.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY

(Edition of 1857.)

929. No officer making returns of property shall drop from his return any public property as worn out or unserviceable until it has been condemned, after proper inspection, and ordered to be so dropped.

935. Every officer having public money to account for, and failing to render his account thereof quarter-yearly, with the vouchers necessary to its correct and prompt settlement, within three months after the expiration of the quarter, if resident in the United States, and within six months if resident in a foreign country, will be promptly dismissed by the President, unless he shall explain the default to the satisfaction of the President. (Act January 31, 1823.)

936. Every officer entrusted with public money or property shall render all prescribed returns and accounts to the bureau of the department in which he is serving, where all such returns and accounts shall pass through a rigid administrative scrutiny before the money accounts are transmitted to the proper offices of the Treasury Department for settlement.

1043. Officers receiving clothing or camp and garrison equipage, will render quarterly returns of it to the Quartermaster General.

1073. Issues to the hospital will be on returns by the medical officer, for such provisions only as are actually required for the sick and the attendants. The cost of such parts of the ration as are issued will be charged to the hospital at contract or cost prices, and the hospital will be credited by the whole number of complete rations due through the

month at contract or cost prices, (see Note 7;) the balance, constituting the *Hospital Fund*, or any portion of it, may be expended by the commissary, on the requisition of the medical officer, in the purchase of any article for the subsistence or comfort of the sick, not authorized to be otherwise furnished, (see Form 3.) At large depots or general hospitals, this fund may be partly expended for the benefit of dependent posts or detachments, on requisitions approved by the Medical Director or Senior Surgeon of the district. On the 1st of January, each year, one fourth of every hospital fund, if less than $150, and one half if more, will be dropped by the commissary from the fund, (Form 3,) and will be paid over to the Treasurer of the Military Asylum by the Commissary General.

1079. An extra issue of fifteen pounds of tallow or ten of sperm candles, per month; may be made to the principal guard of each camp and garrison, on the order of the commanding officer. Extra issues of soap, candles, and vinegar, are permitted to the hospital when the surgeon does not avail himself of the commutation of the hospital rations, or when there is no hospital fund; salt, in small quantities, may be issued for public horses and cattle. When the officers of the Medical Department find anti-scorbutics necessary for the health of the troops, the commanding officer may order issues of fresh vegetables, pickled onions, sourkrout, or molasses, with an extra quantity of rice and vinegar. (Potatoes are usually issued at the rate of one pound per ration, and onions at the rate of three bushels in lieu of one of beans.) Occasional issues (extra) of molasses are made—two quarts to one hundred rations—and of dried apples of from one to one and a half bushels to one hundred rations. Troops at sea are recommended to draw rice and an extra issue of molasses in lieu of beans. When anti-scorbutics are issued, the medical officer will certify the necessity, and the circumstances which cause it, upon the abstract of extra issues.

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 14, 1859.

The following Regulations have been received from the War Department, and are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I...Ambulances will not be used for any other than the specific purpose for which they are designed, viz: the transportation of the sick and wounded; and those hereafter provided for the army, will be made according to a pattern to be furnished the Quartermaster's Department by the Surgeon General.

The spring wagons or carriages now on hand, as well as those that may be from time to time procured, will not be resorted to except on such extraordinary occasions as forbid the employment of the common baggage wagon, and then only on the written order of a department commander or the commander of an army in the field, a copy of which order will be transmitted to the Quartermaster General. The purchase of this description of conveyance is prohibited, unless specially authorized by the War Department.

II...Paragraph 963 of the Regulations for the Army is so far amended as to allow the Assistant Adjutant General at the Head Quarters of the army, the Assistant Adjutant General, the Medical Director and Medical Purveyor of a Military Department, one room each as an office; and fuel therefor from the 1st of October to the 30th of April at the rate of one cord of wood per month.

* * * * * * * * *

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 11, 1859

I...Officers of the Medical and Pay Departments may, by virtue of their commissions, command all enlisted men, like other commissioned officers. Paragraph 13, Army Regulations, will not be interpreted to restrict that authority.

* * * * * * * * *

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 22, 1859.

The following Regulations have been received from the War Department, and are published for the information and government of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September* 21, 1859.

1. Boards of Survey will not be resorted to for the *condemnation* of public property, but only to establish data by which questions of administrative responsibility may be determined, and the adjustment of accounts facilitated: such as to assess the damage which public property has sustained from any extraordinary cause, not ordinary wear, either in transit or in store, or in actual use, and to set forth the circumstances and fix the responsibility of such damage, whether on the carrier, or the person accountable for the property or having it immediately in charge; to report from examination the circumstances and amount of the loss or deficiency of public property by accident, unusual wastage, or otherwise, and fix the responsibility of such loss or deficiency; to make inventories of property ordered to be abandoned, when the articles

have not been enumerated in the orders; to assess the prices at which damaged clothing may be issued to troops, and the proportion in which supplies shall be issued in consequence of damage that renders them at the usual rate unequal to the allowance which the regulations contemplate; to verify the discrepancy between the invoices and the actual quantity or description of property transferred from one officer to another, and ascertain as far as possible where and how the discrepancy has occurred, whether in the hands of the carrier or the officer making the transfer; and to make inventories and report on the condition of public property in the possession of officers at the time of their death The action of the Board for the authorized object will be complete with the approval of the commanding officer, but liable to revision by higher authority. In no case, however, will the report of the Board supersede the depositions which the law requires with reference to deficiencies and damage.

2. Boards of Survey will not be convened by any other than the commanding officer present, and will be composed of as many officers, not exceeding three, as may be present for duty, the commanding officer and the officer responsible in the matter to be reported on being excluded; but in case the two latter only are present, then the one not responsible will perform the duties, and the responsible officer will perform them if no other officer is present. The proceedings of the Board will be signed by each member, and a copy forwarded by the approving officer to the head quarters of the department or army in the field, as the case may be, duplicates being furnished to the officer accountable for the property.

3. All surveys and reports having in view the *condemnation* of public property, for whatever cause, will be made by the commanding officers of posts or other separate commands, or by Inspectors General, or inspectors specially designated by the commander of a department or

an army in the field, or by higher authority. Such surveys and reports having a different object from those of Boards of Survey, will be required independently of any action of a Board on the same property

4. When public property is received by any officer, he will make a careful examination to ascertain its quality and condition, but without breaking packages until issues are to be made, unless there is cause to suppose the contents defective; and in any of the cases supposed in the first paragraph, he will apply for a Board of Survey for the purposes therein set forth. If he deem the property unfit for use, and that the public interest requires it to be condemned, he will, in addition, report the fact for that purpose to the commanding officer, who will make a critical inspection, or cause it to be made by an Inspector General or special inspector, according to the nature of his command. If the inspector deem the property fit, it shall be received and used. If not, he will forward a formal inspection report to the commander empowered to give orders in the case. The same rule will be observed, according to the nature of the case, with reference to property already on hand. The person accountable for the property, or having it in charge, will submit an inventory, which will accompany or be embodied in the inspection report, stating how long the property has been in his possession, how long in use, and from whom it was received. The inspector's report will state the exact condition of each article, and what disposition it is expedient to make of it: as, to be destroyed, to be dropped as being of no value, to be broken up, to be repacked or repaired, or to be sold. The inspector will certify on his report that he has examined each article, and that its condition is as stated. If the commanding officer, who ordinarily would be the inspector, is himself accountable for the property, the next officer in rank present for duty will act as the inspector. The authority of inspection and condemnation will not, without special instructions, extend to commanding officers of arsenals with

reference to ordnance and ordnance stores, but may in regard to other unserviceable supplies.

5. An officer commanding a department, or an army in the field, may give orders, on the report of the authorized inspectors, either to sell, destroy, or make such other disposition of condemned property as the case may require, excepting with reference to the sale of ordnance and ordnance stores, for which the orders of the War Department will be requisite; but if the property be of very considerable value, and there is reason to suppose that it could be advantageously applied or disposed of elsewhere than within his command, he will refer the matter to the Chief of the Staff Department to which it belongs for the orders of the War Department. No other persons than those designated, or the General-in-Chief, will order the final disposition of condemned property, excepting in the case of ordnance and ordnance stores which are to be dropped or broken up, horses which should be killed to prevent contagion, and provisions or other stores which are deteriorating so rapidly as to require immediate action. In this last case the inspector may order the destruction or sale of the stores, and in the other cases he may direct the dispositions above indicated with reference to them. The inventories will be made in duplicate—one to be retained by the person accountable, and the other to accompany his accounts. When the action of the inspector has been final, a copy of the inventory will be forwarded through the Department or other superior head quarters to the Chief of the Staff Department to which the property belongs When the action of the Department or other superior commander is required, the original inventories will be sent to the head quarters, and returned with the final orders thereon to the person accountable for the property, and a copy of the inventory and orders will be forwarded from the Department or other superior head quarters to the Chief of the Staff Department to which they relate.

6. Every inspector, member of a Board of Survey, and commander acting on their proceedings, shall be answerable that his action has been proper and judicious, according to the Regulations and the circumstances of the case.

7. As far as practicable, every officer in charge of public property, whether it be in use or in store, will endeavor by timely repairs to keep it in serviceable condition, for which purpose the necessary means will be allowed on satisfactory requisitions; and property in store so repaired will be issued for further use. Unserviceable arms will be sent to an arsenal for repair, before accumulating in excess of the surplus arms in the company. Provisions and other perishable stores will be repacked whenever it may be necessary for their preservation and their value will justify the expense, which will be a legitimate charge against the department to which they belong. Public animals will not be condemned for temporary disease or want of condition, but may, by order of the commanding officer, after inspection be turned in for rest and treatment, if unfit for service for which they are immediately required.

8. Only one interior source of supply—that immediately connected with the head quarters—will be permitted with a post or other embodied command. This last will not be interpreted to mean a battalion or other minor organization forming part of a garrison or other body of troops, excepting when the minor command is detached and serving separately; and in that case, when the detached portion returns to the main body, the supplies in the charge of its staff officers will be turned over to the proper staff officers of the whole. No public property shall be transferred to or retained in a company, which does not properly form part of its equipment; nor shall any officer have public property in his possession unless regularly on staff duty by order of the commanding officer, or unless the charge of it is devolved on him by the Regulations of the Army, from the nature of his position.

9. Public property shall not be transferred gratuitously from one staff department to another; but when offered for sale, and required for the public service in another staff department in which its use is allowed by Regulations, it may be bid in on the order of the commanding officer, or purchased at a fair valuation, to be determined by a Board of Survey, if there should be no other bidder.

10. Paragraph 926, Army Regulations, and so much of any previous orders or regulations as conflicts with the foregoing, are rescinded.

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, January 19, 1860

I...The following Report of the Army Medical Board, constituted by War Department Special Orders No. 195, current series, "to examine, select, and report such models" of ambulances "as it may think most suitable" for the army; and to "examine the present Standard Supply Table with reference to field service," is published for the information of the army:

REPORT.

The Board, consisting of Surgeons C. A. Finley; R. S. Satterlee; C. S. Tripler; J. M. Cuyler, and Assistant Surgeon R. H. Coolidge, convened in this city on the 1st instant, and has continued in session daily to this date; all the members being present each day.

The duty first completed by the Board was that of examining the "Standard Supply Table" with reference to field service.

After very careful and repeated examinations of that table, considering each article seriatim, determining the periods for which issues should be made in active field operations, deciding upon the articles to be furnished, and apportioning the quantities to regiments, battalions, and companies, the Board prepared the table hereto annexed, entitled "Supply Table for Field Service," the adoption of which is earnestly recommended.

In view of the improvements that have been made in the Materia Medica since the last formal revision of the Standard Supply Table, in 1849, the Board considered it expedient to revise that table and to make corresponding changes therein.

The results of that revision are embodied in the paper hereto annexed, endorsed "Proposed changes in the Standard Supply Table for General and Post Hospitals," and in the printed sheet marked "Standard Supply Table for General and Post Hospitals."

An examination of the proposed "Supply Table for Field Service" will show that many articles in the present Supply Table have been excluded, and the quantities of others lessened; the desire of the Board being to exclude every article not essential in the field; to diminish the bulk and weight of supplies, and to have them, so far as possible, packed systematically in medicine chests, panniers and knapsacks, so as to be accessible at all times.

Surgeon Charles McDougall having reported in obedience to instructions from the War Department of November 8, 1859, for temporary duty as a member of the Board "to select a model ambulance for the army," the Board, with this additional member present, proceeded to the consideration of that subject.

All previous proceedings of the Board, as originally constituted, in relation to ambulances, were read for the information of the new member, Surgeon Charles McDougall.

The Board then proceeded to examine the models and drawings of

ambulances which had been presented for that purpose, and for the details of which reference is made to the proceedings and accompanying papers.

The following are the decisions and recommendations of the Board:

1. That ambulance transportation ought to be furnished for 40 men per 1,000—20 lying extended and 20 sitting.

2. That both two and four-wheeled ambulances are necessary for the hospital service.

3. That a two-wheeled ambulance is the best for the conveyance of dangerously sick or dangerously wounded men.

4. The Board being of opinion that both of the two-wheeled ambulances submitted to its inspection by Surgeon C. A. Finley and Assistant Surgeon R. H. Coolidge are well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed, and that their relative merits can only be determined by experiment, adopt both, and recommend that one of each pattern be sent to the respective Military Departments of Texas, New Mexico, Utah, California, and Oregon, and two of each pattern to Fort Leavenworth, and that they be placed in service at the scenes of Indian hostilities, and on marches across the plains, in order that their practical advantages may be ascertained.

5. As the pattern of a four-wheeled ambulance designed by Surgeon Tripler, in the opinion of the Board, meets more fully the requirements of the service for the transportation of the slightly wounded, the slightly sick, and convalescent, than any other pattern that has been submitted, the Board decide to adopt it, and recommend that three be constructed, and that one be sent to the Department of Texas, one to the Department of New Mexico, and one to Fort Leavenworth in the Department of the West, for trial in active service.

6. That of the two patterns of mattress frames presented for examination by Assistant Surgeon Coolidge, the one without the box be adopted for trial.

The service of Surgeon McDougall as a member of this Board being confined "to the consideration of the subject of a pattern ambulance only," and that duty having been performed, Surgeon McDougall was relieved and returned to his post.

The Board, as originally constituted, then proceeded to the consideration of the amount and kind of transportation required for the sick and wounded, and for hospital supplies; the allowance of hospital stewards, cooks, and nurses; and also the nature and extent of tent accommodation for troops on marches and in campaigns against Indians, and for a state of war with a civilized enemy.

The following are the decisions and recommendations of the Board:

1st. The Board recommend that the following amount and kind of transportation for the sick and wounded be provided for troops on marches and in campaigns against Indians:

For commands of less than five companies, to each company one two-wheeled ambulance.

For a battalion of five companies, one four-wheeled and five two-wheeled ambulances.

For a regiment, two four-wheeled and ten two-wheeled ambulances.

2d. The Board, anxious to provide for the necessities and to secure the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers to the fullest extent under all circumstances, recommend that the following schedule of transports for the sick and wounded, and for hospital supplies, be adopted for a state of war with a civilized enemy:

For commands of less than three companies, one two-wheeled transport cart for hospital supplies, and to each company one two-wheeled ambulance.

For commands of more than three and less than five companies, two two-wheeled transport carts, and to each company one two-wheeled ambulance.

For a battalion of five companies, one four-wheeled ambulance, five

two-wheeled ambulances, and two two-wheeled transport carts. For each additional company less than ten, one two-wheeled transport cart.

For a regiment, two four-wheeled ambulances, ten two-wheeled ambulances, and four two-wheeled transport carts.

And that the transport carts be made after the models of the two-wheeled ambulances, (their interior arrangement for the sick excepted,) and to have solid board flooring to the body.

The Board also resolved: That horse-litters be prepared and furnishsd to posts whence they may be required for service on ground not admitting the employment of two-wheeled carriages; said litters to be composed of a canvass bed similar to the present stretcher, and of two poles, each sixteen feet long, to be made in sections, with head and foot pieces constructed to act as stretchers to keep the poles apart.

3d. The Board also recommend that the allowance of hospital attendants for a regiment in the field be, for one company, one steward, one nurse, and one cook; for each additional company, one nurse; and for commands of over five companies, one additional cook.

4th. The great size and weight of the present hospital tent render it objectionable in view of its transportation, and make it difficult and ofttimes impossible to pitch it on prairies and in high winds. The Board does therefore recommend that in future hospital tents be made according to the pattern of the present tent and of the same material, but smaller, and having on one end a lapel so as to admit of two or more tents being joined and thrown into one with a continuous covering or roof.

The dimensions to be these: In length, 14 feet; in width, 15 feet; in height, (centre,) 11 feet, with a wall 4½ feet, and a "fly" of appropriate size. The ridge pole to be made in two sections after the present pattern, and to measure 14 feet when joined.

The Board contemplate that such a tent will accommodate from 8 to 10 patients comfortably.

The Board recommend the following allowance of tents for the sick, their attendants, and hospital supplies:

Commands.	Hospital tents.	Sibley tents.	Common tents.
For one company.....	...	1	1
For three companies.....	1	1	1
For five companies.....	2	1	1
For seven companies	2	1	1
For ten companies.....	3	1	1

The Board also recommend the adoption of a hospital knapsack, to be carried by a hospital orderly upon the march or in battle, who is habitually to follow the medical officer. The knapsack to be made of light wood; to be divided into four compartments or drawers, and to be covered with canvass after Colonel Buchanan's model knapsack, if that be adopted in the army. The purpose of this knapsack is to carry in an accessible shape such instruments, dressings, and medicines, as may be needed in an emergency on the march or in the field. The dimensions of the hospital knapsack to be those of the ordinary knapsack.

The Board respectfully request that one of each of the ambulances recommended for trial, be made under the immediate supervision of the officer by whom it was designed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 23, 1859.

[Here followed the present Standard Supply Tables.]

II...The above report and proposed Supply Tables are approved and adopted, and will be observed by all concerned; and existing General Regulations are modified so as to conform to the same. The tables contain all the articles to be purchased by medical purveyors, except

on the orders of the Surgeon General; but any less quantity may be required or any article omitted at the discretion of the medical officer.

The transfer of the surgical instruments issued to each medical officer for his personal use, is positively forbidden. Those instruments will be accounted for to the Surgeon General on the 31st day of December, annually, in a special return, in which the true condition of each must be stated; and if any be lost or damaged, a report of the facts and circumstances attending such loss or damage must be given.

* * * * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Surgeon General directs that official *letters* addressed to him by medical officers of the army, be written on letter paper (quarto post) whenever practicable, and not on note or foolscap paper. Also, that the letter be folded in three equal folds parallel with the writing, and endorsed on that fold which corresponds with the top of the sheet; thus:

(Post or station and date of letter.)

(Name and rank of writer.)

(Analysis of contents.)

Correction.—Page 10, paragraph 28, for "He," read The senior medical officer.